

TERMS OF THE NEWS.

THE DAILY NEWS, by mail one year \$6; six months \$3; three months \$1.50; or by carrier, served in the city at FIFTY CENTS a week, payable to the carriers, or \$5 a year, paid in advance at the office.

THE TRI-WEEKLY NEWS, published on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, one year \$4; six months \$2.50; three months \$1.50.

Ten copies, to one address, \$15.

Subscriptions in all cases payable in advance, and no paper continued after the expiration of the time paid for.

Remittances should be made by Postoffice Money Order or by express. If this cannot be done, protection against losses by mail may be secured by forwarding a draft on Charleston payable to the order of the proprietors of THE NEWS, or by sending the money in a registered letter.

RIORDAN, DAWSON & CO.,
Address
No. 149 East Bay, Charleston, S. C.

The Charleston News.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1870.

UNION REFORM NOMINATIONS.

For Governor.

HON. R. B. CARPENTER, OF CHARLESTON.

For Lieutenant-Governor.

GENERAL M. C. BUTLER, OF EDGEFIELD.

The Reform Canvass.

Attention is directed to the changes made in the appointments for Public Meetings, at which the Hon. R. B. Carpenter and General M. C. Butler will address the people. The list is now as follows:

Florence, Saturday, September 10th.
Marion Courthouse, Monday, September 12th.
Kingstree, Wednesday, September 14th.
Midway Church, Thursday, September 15th.
Manning, Friday, September 16th.
Liberty Hill, Saturday, September 17th.
Orangeburg Courthouse, September 18th.
Barnwell Courthouse, September 21st.
Walterboro, Colleton, September 23d.
White Hall, Colleton, September 24th.
Beaufort, September 29th.

Other appointments will be announced from time to time. Applications for speakers and all communications intended for the State Executive Committee of the Union Reform party must be addressed to the Secretary, E. V. Selbels, Esq., Columbia, S. C.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

In New York, yesterday, gold closed at 144.4.

Cotton was dull and unchanged; uplands 19c; sales 1200 bales.

In Liverpool cotton was easier, but not lower; uplands 9d.; Orleans 9d.; sales 8000 bales.

The price of foreign toys will, it is said, be doubled in consequence of the war.

Two twin brothers in Boston are said to be so much alike that they frequently borrow money of each other without knowing it.

The Germans of Toronto, Canada, held a mass meeting Tuesday night and subscribed \$2000 for the German widows and orphans of the war.

The servant girl of the Mayor of Indianapolis lately took a fearful revenge on him for scolding her. She left his shirt bosoms and cuffs limp as cobweb, and starched the lower extremities till they resembled card-board.

A court in Michigan has decided that a physician is not a warrantor or insurer of a case, and he is not to be tried by the result of his remedies. His only contract and duty are to treat the case with reasonable diligence and skill.

King William, at the commencement of hostilities, inquired of Count Bismarck, his Prime Minister, how much he thought the war would cost? The Count responded promptly that he thought it would cost two Napoleons—the old one and the young one.

A theatrical event of some importance in New York is the revival of Julius Caesar and Othello at one of the Broadway houses, with Walter Montgomery, (from Australia) E. L. Davenport, Lawrence Barrett, Mark Smith and other well-known actors in the cast.

The mitrailleuse has been subjected to a thorough study and trial by the best military critics in Europe, and it is pronounced far inferior to field artillery in effectiveness at ranges exceeding one-third of a mile; too complicated for successful use by any but intelligent men well-trained to it; peculiarly liable to get out of order, and useless in any but an open and tolerably level country. It seems more likely to be of use against a mob in a revolutionary city, than in warfare. But on a plain, at short ranges, and in the hands of five or seven skilled attendants, a mitrailleuse is as effective as four or five times that number of men with small arms.

A letter from Wismenburg in the North Eastern Correspondence says that every Prussian soldier has in his pocket a sort of album containing colored drawings of the various uniforms in the French army, so as to enable him to report when on outpost duty the exact nature of the troops he has seen. He is also provided with a little book published this year at Berlin, under the title of The German Soldier in France; Manual for enabling any German to make himself understood by Frenchmen without knowing the language of the country. This "manual" is simply a vocabulary of the words and phrases which a German soldier in France would be most likely to require in his conversation with the people.

The French steamer Lafayette arrived here from Brest to-day. Just as she was about to sail from Havre forty of her crew were impressed into the Imperial service. The news of the recent French disasters, and of the overthrow of the empire and the proclamation of a French republic, was first made known to the crew and the passengers of the Lafayette at Sandy Hook. The announcement of the disasters brought tears to the eyes of the female and to even some of the male passengers, but this despondency was overcome by the proclamation of a republic. Cries of *Vive la Republique* resounded on all sides. The sailors declare that on the return of the Lafayette to France they will volunteer in the service of their country.

A Paris writer sends the following account of the war fever among the French ladies: "Just now there is no talk of toilet tables; it is all for the female volunteer rifle corps; and as a few of the provincial chateaux have been accepted in the Francierville regiments, hasten to describe the uniform at their disposal. It is a black velvet sack or jacket and black velvet knee-breeches, (some prefer them long, but the average length is a few inches below the knee), red and black check square stockings, and flannel shirt of the same pattern and color, a black velvet cap with a tri-colored feather, a game pouch and gourd. This is the uniform for the frontiers. Nothing

has been settled as yet as to what the women will wear when it comes to marching off to the Paris fortifications; but as all have declared they mean to take positions round the capital in line of need, we may expect forward to the varied styles on a very extensive circuit, just twenty-seven leagues around."

The following anecdote of General Trochu may be read with interest at a time when he is called upon to play an important part in public affairs, as it shows that he is not less distinguished for his private virtues than for his talents and courage as a soldier. Upon the death of his father, some years ago, he became entitled, under the French law of succession, to a moiety of the small patrimonial estate in Brittany, which was to be divided between himself and his brother. The General has none. He simply remarked that his brother needed the property more than he did, and relinquished his share of it. Not long afterwards his brother likewise died. Upon this occurrence the General observed that, having no family of his own, he was the better able to provide for that which Providence had bestowed upon him. He adopted his eleven nephews and nieces, laid down his carriage, reduced his own domestic expenditures, and assumed with cheerfulness the duty of providing for the whole of his late brother's family and household.

The Military Failure of France.

For more than half a century it had been the general belief that the French military system was practically perfect, and that, in all matters which affected the comfort of the soldier in camp and on the march, there was absolutely no room for improvement. This feeling was strengthened by the knowledge that military glory was the one great tradition and constant desire of the French nation, and, as the Napoleonic dynasty was hedged in by steel, it was not doubted that the Emperor had, even to the injury of other interests, lavished his care and the public treasure upon the soldiers of the Empire. It was, then, a shock to all Europe when, immediately after the first battle of the Franco-Prussian war, the French officers and soldiers complained loudly of short rations, defective ammunition, insufficient transportation, and a lack of hospital supplies. The whole supply service had broken down. Where the French system was thought the strongest, i. e., in administrative organization for the comfort and protection of the soldier, it had shown itself incapable, weak, and in a condition of helpless confusion. Plausible explanations were given to the public. Cries of treachery near the throne, and of fraud in high places, were raised without delay. Every explanation was given but the true one, which is, that the French supply departments are radically wrong in system, and, since the peace of 1815, have broken down whenever the strain of war has been put upon them. The main facts are explained by General Trochu in his well known work, "L'Armée Française en 1870," which work, by the way, solved the author, and gained for him the ill-will of every military baron in the Empire. In the chapter upon Intendance or Administration, General Trochu says:

"In France, after the campaigns of the Republic and the Empire, men whose experience was considerable united for the purpose of furnishing the army with a system of military administration, the principles and mechanism of which had a high practical value in reference to war. In the system of these great administrators, the direction and control of the various services were carried on, side by side, without being confounded with one another. The directors, the controllers, and the executive officers were men of business, who had been initiated into business from the first step in their career, and educated from an early period for the performance of their functions in the army by actual duty, by exchanges, and by being specially brought into contact in every way with the details of those functions. They lived from the age of eighteen or twenty in an atmosphere of business, having special reference to the administration of the army. The members of the central department, and the agents of the administrative services, commenced their career as students, learning from their youth what was always to be their specialty. Under the system which prevails now-a-days, all such functions, without exception, before entering upon their public business, have been through long years—the years of youth, in which men learn and study with most fruit—officers and non-commissioned officers in the army. With them a public examination takes the place of ten or fifteen years of practical and professional experience. What do I say—of thirty or forty years of such practical experience; for we see generals of brigade, not infrequently at the last stage of their career, becoming Intendant-Generals, that is to say, the arbiters for the next war, of the existence of our troops in the field. It is idle, I think, to search through the whole scope of the public affairs of France for a more astounding specimen of blunder."

The same high authority assures us that through the failure of the Intendance in the Italian campaign, whole divisions of the French army were often for days together without bread; and that in the Crimea the army must have perished but that a well-known house of business in Marseilles stepped forward to sustain a paralyzed department. Again, we find that in consequence of being thrown upon the Intendance for its supplies, the medical department of the French army, both in Italy and the Crimea, was continually at its wit's end. The Surgeon-in-Chief of the Guard, writing from Alexandria on the 19th of May, 1859, says:

"No litters, no ambulances, no wagons; I have begged hard for chloroform and per-chloride of iron; nothing has as yet been given me."

He writes again from Valleggio on the 7th of July:

"For the last fortnight some regiments have only once or twice had bread, and even then it was mouldy and of a very bad quality. Wine has completely failed; there has been scarcely any issue of it."

On the 2d of July, an officer wrote to the Emperor himself from Castiglione:

"Sir, the wounded of Solferino, who are crowded here, have never yet had their wounds dressed for want of supplies. We have lint, but no linen, no sheets, no sugar, no provisions."

Matters were quite as bad in the Crimea, perhaps worse. It is stated in the *Gazette Hebdomadaire*, in which some recent articles on the medical statistics of the French army have attracted great attention, that whereas in the English army 33.9 per cent., and in the American army 40.2 per cent. of surgical operations in war prove fatal, in the French army the proportions were, during the Italian campaign, 63.9 per cent., during that in the Crimea 72.8; and the cause assigned for such excessive mortality is the

supremacy—the omnipotence—of the Intendance Militaire, which, from a medical point of view, is in a condition of absolute incapacity.

This reads like a chapter from the history of the war of 1870. Divisions without food for days together; no linen, no provisions for the wounded; no ambulances; no wagons; no chloroform. And, we may now add, cartridges of sand, cannon balls of wood, and thousands of horses existing only on paper. How was it possible for the French to succeed? Their system was wrong; their officers were inefficient; they starved before battle, and, if wounded, lay rotting on the field until they were succored by the advancing Germans. No army could hope to maintain its discipline and keep up its spirits under these conditions. And the whole responsibility rests upon the shoulders of that "Intendance Militaire," which is "in a condition of absolute incapacity."

Another popular delusion is dispelled. It can no longer be said, in matters of military administration, that "they manage these things better in France."

Furman University.

A public meeting was held in Greenville, on Friday, the 2d instant, at which Dr. James Furman, the president of the university, announced the plan of endowment which had been agreed upon, viz: \$200,000 to be raised in bonds, bearing interest from January 1st, 1871—principal not liable to be demanded till January, 1876, when one-fifth was payable; and so on every year, till the whole was paid. If the obligee died before the expiration of the first five years, then the bond became null and void. A preparatory school is to be connected with the institution, where tuition, free of charge for ten years, would be given to those taking bonds. Eloquent appeals, in behalf of the university, were made by Dr. Manly, the Rev. W. D. Thomas and Mr. Capers.

We sincerely hope that the efforts of the trustees may be successful, and that the corresponding secretary, Mr. T. D. Gwin, will soon have enough applications for bonds to make up the amount required.

Parallels.

General Phil. Sheridan, the barn-burning, woman-insulting hero of the Valley campaign of 1864, told Bismarck that he could only compare the surrender of Napoleon at Sedan to that of General Lee at Appomattox. Comparisons, we know, are odious, but we cannot forget that General Lee surrendered at Appomattox only 27,000 men, of whom less than 10,000 were armed. At the close of the war, the Confederate forces numbered, at the outside, 150,000 men; while, at that time, the strength of the United States armies was over 900,000 men, of all arms. With as many men as McMahon had at Sedan, General Lee would have marched from Petersburg to New York and thence to Chicago, whether the opposing army was double or treble the strength of his own.

The Nomination of Rainey.

It seems that Senator Rainey has been rather obstreperous since his nomination for Congress by the Radical Convention. The *Darlington Democrat* says:

"Two weeks ago, Rainey would doubtless have received the nomination of the Reform party for Congress, simply because he was esteemed to be honest. But the character of the speeches delivered by him recently renders such a nomination now, in our opinion, impossible. He sustains the corrupt administration of Scott, endorses the reckless expenditure of public money, maligns the whites, and endeavors to intensify the ill feelings unfortunately existing between the races."

"Under these circumstances, the ratification of his nomination, we repeat, is impossible."

Most likely the "French officer," shut up in Sedan, who sent the New York *Tribune* a telegraphic report of the battle, and of the surrender of McMahon's army, was, himself, one of the French officers whose "neglect of duty," and "avoidance of the fatigues of long marches and the discomfort of bivouacs," he so bitterly condemns. His place, if an officer, was with his men—not in a bomb-proof passageway.

The Radical meeting held at Blackstock, last Saturday, was an utter failure. The *Charleston Reporter* says that even the eloquence of Wimbush failed to draw from the corn fields near by a number of colored men who were pulling fodder.

On Wednesday, Governor Scott commissioned the officers of the Columbia Rifles, as follows: Richard O'Neale, Jr., captain; C. J. Iredell, first lieutenant; W. H. Manning, second lieutenant.

There was to have been a Grand Radical Rally at Anderson on Saturday, but no speakers arrived until late in the evening, when the majority of the faithful had gone home. It was a huge fiasco.

The *Oconee Courier* says that the Radical County Treasurer is a defaulter to the tune of \$1890.

Reform Topics.

—There was an enthusiastic Reform meeting at Providence Church, in Anderson County, on Saturday last. Speeches were made by Colonel Hoyt, John B. Moore, W. D. Evans and others.

—The Union Reformers of York County have made the following nominations, which appear to give general satisfaction: For School Commissioner—Rev. R. Lathan. For Judge of Probate—Frank C. Harris. For County Commissioners—Captain J. F. Workman, J. M. Jackson, Minor McConnell, colored. For the Legislature—James H. Fayssoix, Dr. J. G. Black, Rev. Anderson Meacham, colored, D. T. Lesley.

Boarding.

THREE PLEASANTLY SITUATED ROOMS, furnished, with Board, convenient to the City Railway. Apply at No. 22 Pitt street, sep10-2

Removals.

MESSRS. W. C. COURTNEY & CO. have removed their Office to No. 3 Central Wharf. sep10-4

HOMOEOPATHIC REMEDIES.

A FULL ASSORTMENT just received by Dr. H. BAKER, No. 151 Meeting street. July

Wants.

ALL IN WANT OF BOOTS, SHOES AND HATS should go to MURRAY'S, Market street, near King. The cheapest place yet. sep10-1

COOK WANTED.—WANTED A RESPECTABLE WOMAN as cook and to assist in the washing. Salary will be given. Apply at 113 Coming street, near Cannon. sep10-1

WANTED, A WHITE COOK AND WASHER for a small family. Apply to Mr. THOS. H. DEWEES, No. 36 Ann street. sep10-1

WANTED TO RENT, A SMALL HOUSE in a respectable neighborhood. Address "X," Office Daily News. sep10-1

WANTED, A YOUNG MAN ABOUT 18, to wait on and store. A BROOKBANKS, Meeting street, above Queen. sep10-1

WANTED, A SETTLED WOMAN to mind a child, &c. Apply corner Queen and Smith streets. sep10-1

WANTED TO RENT, A SMALL HOUSE in the western part of the city. Rent not to exceed \$350 per annum. Address Postoffice Box 592. sep10-2

WANTED, A WHITE MAID SERVANT, also a Man Servant. None need apply without recommendations from previous employers. Apply at this office. sep9

WANTED, A YOUNG WOMAN, either white or colored, to cook for a small family. Apply at No. 140 Church street. sep10-2

WANTED TO PURCHASE, FOR CASH, a small House. Address B. News Office. sep10-4

WANTED, A STEADY AND COMPETENT colored woman, without embezzlement, to do general housework. The best recommendations required. Apply immediately at No. 61 Wentworth street. sep9

WANTED, IN THE LOWER PART OF the city, a HOUSE of six rooms, or a part of a House, of not less than four rooms, with a good water supply, and a good location. The neighborhood of the Battery preferred. Possession desired by the 15th of September. Address "W. G. M." Postoffice Box No. 340, or Daily News office. sep10-2

WANTED, FOR THE CHOIR OF THE Unitarian Church, Tenor, Soprano, Contralto Voice, and also an Organist. Applicants will make early application, in writing, to THADDEUS STREET, Chairman Committee. sep10-thus

WANTED, EVERY MERCHANT to know that now is the time, and THE NEWS JOB OFFICE is the place to get his Cards and Circulars printed neatly, and at low rates, for the Fall Trade. sep10-1

WANTED, EVERY BUSINESS MAN in the city to call at THE NEWS JOB OFFICE and see for himself how CHEAPLY good Printing can be done. aug9

Lost and found.

DROPPED, ON THURSDAY, 8th instant, on board Steamer Pocahontas, Mount Pleasant and Sullivan's Island Ferry Boat, A LADY'S POCKET-BOOK, containing a gold watch, a small children's City Railway ticket, two phials homoeopathic medicine, a small pinking iron, and five papers needles. It was picked up by a colored man, and claimed by a lady as her property and taken possession of. As the lady is known to the stewardess of the boat, who witnessed the finding, the holder will please restore the property by leaving it at THE NEWS OFFICE, where the owner will get it. sep10-2

LOST, A LETTER ADDRESSED MISS CATHERINE MERKHAID, of no importance but to the owner. Apply at this office. sep10-1

LOST—DROPPED IN KING STREET yesterday morning, two yards of Black Sash Ribbon. The finder will please leave it with Mrs. McHarris, King street, opposite Liberty, who will reward the finder if required. sep9

For Sale.

FOR SALE, A SIX-HORSE POWER ENGINE, in complete order, with hoisting apparatus complete. Suitable for pile-driving, sawing phosphate rock, or other heavy work. Has also band wheels for driving gins, thrashers or machinery. Inquire at Artisan Well. sep10-3

FOR SALE, A BUGGY, DRAY AND Hay Cart. Apply at 51 Market street. sep10-thus

\$4500.—ESTABLISHED BUSINESS. (Retail), paying a net profit of \$2500 per annum. Ample time given a purchaser to learn the business. This is a rare chance for an active man to secure a permanent income. Business done wholly for cash. Persons having the "stamp" and meaning business may apply to J. H. MILLER, Box 7, Daily News Office, giving real name. July28

FINE OLD HYSON TEA ONE DOLLAR A POUND, at METZ'S GROCERY, corner Queen and Meeting streets, opposite Mills House. July28-30m

FOR SALE, I HAVE ON HAND AND for sale another supply of second-hand Sewing Machines, of various makes, which I will dispose of very cheap. Call and examine at No. 21 Queen street. J. LUNSFORD. July21

FOR SALE, THREE FARMS, TWO miles from the Port Royal Railroad, in the WHITE SWAMP neighborhood. One Farm contains 375 acres, one 333 acres, and one 160 acres. Each Farm contains one hundred acres good planting land, with two or three comfortable cabins on each; also well timbered, good range for cattle and hogs; and perfectly healthy all the seasons. For particulars apply to H. BARRELL, Village. may10

TO PRINTERS.—FOR SALE A RUG-OSSBY Press Cap and Hubbed PRESSES, 4½ by 7 inches inside of Case. The Press is in perfect working order, and is capable of being worked at the rate of 2000 impressions per hour. It is sold to make room for a larger one. Price \$100 cash. Apply at THE NEWS JOB OFFICE. may3

To Rent.

TO RENT, HOUSE NO. 6 LIMEHOUSE STREET; a commodious and pleasant Residence, in complete order, with gas, water-works, ample outbuildings, and a fine yard and garden. Apply at No. 54 Broad street. sep10-1

FOR RENT, THE THREE-STORY BRICK STORE, No. 155 Meeting street, now occupied by Edward Perry. Possession given 15th next October. Also, The two-story brick STORE south side of Baset street, No. 61. Apply to A. L. THOMAS. sep10-thus

TO RENT, THREE-STORY BRICK RESIDENCE, No. 21 Meeting street, convenient to the Battery, with fine outbuildings and every accommodation for a large family. Possession given immediately. For terms apply to JAMES CONNER, No. 17 Broad street. mch30-w

TO RENT, A COMFORTABLE HOUSE in Coming street, containing four rooms, gas and good water. Apply to W. H. DAWSON, Real Estate Agent, No. 65 Broad street. aug10

FOR RENT OR SALE, A BEAUTIFUL ESTATE in Orangeburg District, situated on Lyons Creek, three and a half miles from the South Carolina Railroad. The tract contains 2500 acres, soil rich red clay, adapted to cotton, corn, wheat, root crops and clover. A splendid range for cattle; sunny hillside for vineyards, and low lands for meadows. Lyons Creek, a large, never-failing stream runs through the estate, and furnishes one of the finest water powers in the State. A most valuable iron ore has been discovered recently on the place. The estate has on it all the necessary farm buildings, negro houses, barns, stables, gin houses and small dwelling. It has been in very close cultivation since the war, and the splendid growing crop would give entire satisfaction. It is offered for rent or sale, on reasonable terms. Address Mrs. L. M. KEITT, Society Hill, Darlington District, S. C. Or Mr. MARSHALL & BRO., No. 33 Broad street. aug4

Dissolutions of Partnerships.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name and style of JOHN F. O'NEILL & SON, is hereby dissolved by mutual consent. The business will hereafter be conducted by JOHN F. O'NEILL, at the old stand, No. 16 East Bay street, who will settle the business of the late firm. (Signed) JOHN F. O'NEILL, FRANCIS L. O'NEILL. August 3, 1870. sep10-thus

C. J. SCHLEPEGRELL, No. 37 LINE STREET, BETWEEN KING AND ST. PHILIP.

LUMBER of every description and BUILDING MATERIAL, Lumber and Planing Laths, Palms, Oils, Glasses, Shingles; also Groceries and Tongue Boards, &c., constantly on hand at the lowest market prices; also, Vegetable Boxes; oct11-may10

LADIES AND CHILDREN. Attended at their residences promptly and at reasonable rates. Send orders to W. E. MARSHALL, Barber, Broad street, next door to Telegraph office. may23

SHAMPOOING AND HAIR CUTTING.

NAVAL STORES, COTTON, LUMBER AND RICE. MARSHALL'S WHARF, Charleston, S. C. aug24

SHAMPOOING AND HAIR CUTTING.

LADIES AND CHILDREN. Attended at their residences promptly and at reasonable rates. Send orders to W. E. MARSHALL, Barber, Broad street, next door to Telegraph office. may23

Educational.

MRS. HOPSON PINCKNEY WILL RESUME the Exercises of her Boarding and Day School for young Ladies, on MONDAY, October 8, at No. 45 Havel street. sep10-1

THE NEXT SESSION OF MY SCHOOL will commence on the FIRST of SEPTEMBER, and will continue for ten months without interruption. Parents will find it to their advantage to let their sons enter at the commencement of the new term. Besides being thoroughly instructed in the Classics, Mathematics and English branches, the pupils of my school have an opportunity of learning to read, write and speak the German and French languages. To correct misapprehensions which appear to prevail, I take this opportunity to state that I am permanently located in Charleston. Address, A. SAHTELEBEE, No. 9 St. Philip street, August 10, 1870. aug11-thus

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY, CHESTER, DELAWARE COUNTY, PA.

FOR RESIDENT CADETS ONLY.

The Ninth Annual Session commences WEDNESDAY, September 7th.

The buildings are new, and the accommodations for Cadets in all respects of the first order. Thorough instruction in the English, Classical and Scientific courses.

Two graduates of the United States Military Academy devote their time exclusively to the departments of Mathematics and Civil Engineering. Careful attention is given to the moral and religious culture of Cadets.

Circulars may be obtained of Hon. J. J. WOODRUFF, Columbia, S. C., or Colonel THEO. HYATT, President Pennsylvania Military Academy. aug28-1mo

MISS WHITCOMB'S (SUCCESSOR TO MISS HARRISON) English and French BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for young Ladies and Children, No. 82 Pierpont street, corner Henry street, Brooklyn Heights, New York. This School will re-open WEDNESDAY, September 14, 1870. Address as above. aug10-1mo

MISS ARMSTRONG'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN.

Will Re-open on WEDNESDAY, September 21, 1870, at No. 85 Madison Avenue, between 28th and 29th streets, New York. Address as above. aug10-1mo

MISS MERLE'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN.

No. 7 East 27th St., NEAR 7th AVENUE, New York. Will Re-open WEDNESDAY, September 21, 1870. Address as above. aug10-1mo

MISS SYLVANUS REED'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, corner Park Avenue and 38th street, New York, (the location is among the highest and most desirable in the city) will re-open September 20. Address as above.

REFERENCE.—Mr. Rev. Horatio Potter, D. D., Bishop of New York; R. B. Sears, D. D., Stanton, Va.; Rev. Richard Minnigerode, Richmond, Va.; Wm. H. Vanderbilt, Esq., New York; C. A. Huntington, Esq., New York. aug10-1mo

DR. VAN NORMAN'S ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, No. 24 and 26 West Fifty-first street, New York, will commence its fourteenth year September 1st, 1870. Send Circular. Address at No. 26 West Fifty-first street. aug10-1mo

ENGLISH AND GERMAN SCHOOL, No. 82 WESTWORTH STREET.—The exercises of this institution embrace all the branches necessary for a good English and Commercial education. The hours from 3 to 5 o'clock P. M. are devoted to German lessons, viz: Grammar, Speaking, Reading and Writing. Lessons in Drawing and Modeling every Saturday morning. The Night School from 7 to 9 o'clock, for exercises of Arithmetic, Reading, Spelling and Writing, and Mental and Mechanical Drawing for adults.

The Academy is under the special supervision of the Board of Education, and is licensed by the State. Miss L. H. ANGEL, Miss LEONHARDT, Miss J. MILLER. Vocal Music by Professor F. BERKHMAN, C. H. BERGMAN, Principal. aug9

Cotton Gins, &c.

COTTON GINS AND CONDENSERS.

are adapted to ginning and cleaning all kinds and conditions of cotton, and fitted for Steam, Water, Horse, Wind, or Manual Power.

The Cotton Supply Association, of Manchester, England, awarded to the "Universal" Cotton Gin the highest honors over all other Saw Gins, and declared the samples ginned by it entirely unfaded—a compliment never before or since given to any other Saw Gin by that Association.

The highest award has also been given to the above Gin and Condenser by the Georgia State Agricultural Society, by the Maryland Institute, and by the New York State Agricultural Society.

Descriptive, illustrated, and price catalogues furnished gratis on application by mail or otherwise. For sale by CAMERON, BARKLEY & CO., Northeast cor. Meeting and Cumberland sts., aug10-1mo. Charleston, S. C.

FIREBRICK! FIRE BRICK!

Just received 50,000 SUPERIOR FIRE BRICK, Both "Regular" and "Shaped." For sale by CAMERON, BARKLEY & CO., Northeast cor. Meeting and Cumberland sts., aug10-1mo. Charleston, S. C.

Fancy Goods, &c.

BALL, BLACK & CO., Nos. 555 and 567 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, ARE IMPORTERS OF WATCHES

From all the principal manufacturers in Europe, and agents for all AMERICAN MOVEMENTS, which they furnish in gold and silver cases, at the lowest prices. Packages sent per express, allowed to be opened and selections made. July18-1yr

Miscellaneous.

PERFECTION IN BAKING. Housekeepers who do their Cooking on Kerosene or Gas Stoves, should procure DUVAL'S PATENT BAKFR, which will bake Bread, Biscuits, Pies, &c., and Roast Poultry, Beef, Potatoes, &c., to perfection. For sale by J. B. DUVAL & SON, may28-3 No. 337 King street.

JOHN MARSHALL, JR., COMMISSION MERCHANT.

NAVAL STORES, COTTON, LUMBER AND RICE. MARSHALL'S WHARF, Charleston, S. C. aug24

SHAMPOOING AND HAIR CUTTING.

LADIES AND CHILDREN. Attended at their residences promptly and at reasonable rates. Send orders to W. E. MARSHALL, Barber, Broad street, next door to Telegraph office. may23

SHAMPOOING AND HAIR CUTTING.

LADIES AND CHILDREN. Attended at their residences promptly and at reasonable rates. Send orders to W. E. MARSHALL, Barber, Broad street, next door to Telegraph office. may